

8. AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The analysis in this chapter focuses on Federal spending that is provided to State and local governments, U.S. territories, and tribal governments to help fund programs administered by those entities. This type of Federal spending is known as Federal financial assistance, primarily administered as grants.

In 2022, the Federal Government spent roughly \$1.2 trillion, approximately 5 percent of GDP, on aid to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments. The Budget estimates \$1.1 trillion in outlays for aid to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments in both 2023 and 2024. Total Federal grant spending to State and local governments is estimated to be 4 percent of GDP in 2024.

Federal grants to State and local governments reached a historic high in 2021, at 5.5 percent of GDP, in large

part due to significant Federal financial assistance provided in response to the health and economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Elevated outlays for aid to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments in 2022, 2023, and 2024 continue to reflect this assistance, as well as the significant infrastructure and community investments made in the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58, “IIJA”), the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act (Public Law 117-159), and the Inflation Reduction Act (Public Law 117-169). As explained below, the 2024 Budget builds on these successes by expanding partnerships with State and local governments to lower costs for families and grow the economy from the bottom up and middle out.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

Federal grants are authorized by the Congress in statute, which then establishes the purpose of the grant and how it is awarded. Most often Federal grants are awarded as direct cash assistance, but Federal grants can also include in-kind assistance—non-monetary aid, such as commodities purchased for the National School Lunch Program—and Federal revenues or assets shared with State and local governments.

In its 2022 State Expenditure Report, the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) reports that 38 percent of total State spending, which is estimated to be about \$2.86 trillion¹, in State fiscal year² 2022, came from Federal funds. The NASBO reports that total State expenditures (including general funds, other State funds, bonds and Federal funds) increased 9.0 percent in 2020 and 16.2 percent in 2021 and are expected to increase 7.3 percent in 2022.³

Table 8-1, below, shows Federal grants spending by decade, actual spending in 2022, and estimated spending in 2023 and 2024. Table 8-2 available at <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/analytical-perspectives/>, shows the Budget’s funding level for grants in every Budget account, organized by functional category, Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) category, and by Federal Agency.

The Federal Budget classifies grants by general area or function. Of the total proposed grant spending in 2024,

55 percent is for health programs, with most of the funding for Medicaid. Beyond health programs, 15 percent of Federal aid is estimated to go to income security programs; nine percent to transportation programs; eight percent to education, training, and social services; and 12 percent for all other functions.

The Federal Budget also classifies grant spending by BEA category—discretionary or mandatory.⁴ Funding for discretionary grant programs is generally determined annually through appropriations acts. Outlays for discretionary grant programs are estimated to account for 31 percent of total grant spending in 2024. Funding for mandatory programs is provided directly in authorizing legislation that establishes eligibility criteria or benefit formulas; funding for mandatory programs usually is not limited by the annual appropriations process. Outlays for mandatory grant programs are estimated to account for 69 percent of total grant spending in 2024. Section B of Table 8-1 shows the distribution of grants between mandatory and discretionary spending.

In 2024, grants provided from discretionary funding are estimated to have outlays of \$336 billion, a increase of roughly 6.7 percent from 2023. The four largest discretionary programs in 2024 are estimated to be Federal-aid Highways programs, with outlays of \$53 billion; Tenant Based Rental Assistance, with outlays of \$33 billion; Education for the Disadvantaged (Title I), with outlays of \$20 billion; and the Disaster Relief Fund, with outlays of \$19 billion.

In 2024, outlays for mandatory grant programs are estimated to be \$757 billion, a decrease of 5.8 percent from spending in 2023, which is estimated to be \$804 billion. This estimated decline reflects the winding down of pan-

¹ “2022 State Expenditure Report.” National Association of State Budget Officers, 2022. p. 1, 3.

² According to “The Fiscal Survey of States” published by the National Association of State Budget Officers (Fall 2022, p. VI), “Forty-six States begin their fiscal years in July and end them in June. The exceptions are New York, which starts its fiscal year on April 1; Texas, with a September 1 start date; and Alabama and Michigan, which start their fiscal years on October 1.”

³ “2022 State Expenditure Report.” National Association of State Budget Officers, 2022. p. 2.

⁴ For more information on these categories, see Chapter 15, “Budget Concepts,” in this volume.

Table 8–1. TRENDS IN FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(Outlays in billions of dollars)

	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2022	2023	2024
A. Distribution of grants by function:												
Natural resources and environment	0.1	0.4	5.4	3.7	4.6	5.9	9.1	7.0	7.2	7.6	18.9	36.0
Agriculture	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2
Transportation	3.0	4.6	13.0	19.2	32.2	43.4	61.0	60.8	69.3	93.9	92.2	101.0
Community and regional development	0.1	1.8	6.5	5.0	8.7	20.2	18.9	14.4	52.5	43.2	57.8	58.6
Education, training, employment, and social services	0.5	6.4	21.9	21.8	36.7	57.2	97.6	60.5	67.9	95.8	90.0	92.8
Health	0.2	3.8	15.8	43.9	124.8	197.8	290.2	368.0	493.4	647.9	654.9	606.1
Income security	2.6	5.8	18.5	36.9	68.7	90.9	115.2	101.1	118.2	179.3	171.8	166.7
Administration of justice	0.0	0.5	0.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	3.7	9.4	5.8	12.0	8.8
General government	0.2	0.5	8.6	2.3	2.1	4.4	5.2	3.8	4.3	112.3	11.8	11.1
Other	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	5.3	4.3	6.1	6.9	8.6	10.8
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	829.1	1,193.3	1,118.9	1,093.0
B. Distribution of grants by BEA category:												
Discretionary	N/A	10.2	53.4	63.5	116.7	182.3	247.4	189.6	259.4	290.8	314.4	335.6
Mandatory	N/A	13.9	38.0	71.9	169.2	245.7	361.0	434.7	569.7	902.5	804.5	757.4
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	829.1	1,193.3	1,118.9	1,093.0
C. Composition:												
Current dollars:												
Payments for individuals ¹	2.6	9.1	33.1	77.4	186.5	278.8	391.4	463.4	608.6	790.7	815.5	760.0
Physical capital ¹	3.3	7.1	22.6	27.2	48.7	60.8	93.3	77.2	85.3	113.0	122.8	140.8
Other grants	1.1	7.9	35.8	30.7	50.7	88.4	123.7	83.7	135.2	289.7	180.6	192.3
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	829.1	1,193.3	1,118.9	1,093.0
Percentage of total grants:												
Payments for individuals ¹	37.4%	37.7%	36.2%	57.2%	65.3%	65.1%	64.3%	74.2%	73.4%	66.3%	72.9%	69.5%
Physical capital ¹	47.3%	29.3%	24.7%	20.1%	17.0%	14.2%	15.3%	12.4%	10.3%	9.5%	11.0%	12.9%
Other grants	15.3%	33.0%	39.1%	22.7%	17.7%	20.7%	20.3%	13.4%	16.3%	24.3%	16.1%	17.6%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Constant (FY 2012) dollars:												
Payments for individuals ¹	16.0	44.1	82.0	123.7	240.1	322.5	408.5	447.6	546.6	649.3	634.5	576.4
Physical capital ¹	25.1	40.1	57.6	48.0	71.9	77.8	98.5	73.4	73.1	83.9	86.1	95.4
Other grants	13.7	67.6	144.4	67.5	77.6	111.1	130.5	78.4	114.8	220.8	129.9	133.7
Total	54.8	151.8	283.9	239.1	389.6	511.4	637.5	599.4	734.6	954.0	850.5	805.5
D. Total grants as a percent of:												
Federal outlays:												
Total	7.6%	12.3%	15.5%	10.8%	16.0%	17.3%	17.6%	16.9%	12.7%	19.0%	17.6%	15.9%
Domestic programs ²	18.0%	23.2%	22.2%	17.1%	22.0%	23.5%	23.4%	21.2%	15.0%	23.0%	22.6%	20.7%
State and local expenditures	14.2%	19.4%	26.4%	18.0%	21.0%	22.9%	25.6%	23.9%	26.5%	33.8%	N/A	N/A
Gross domestic product	1.3%	2.3%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	4.1%	3.5%	3.9%	4.8%	4.2%	4.0%
E. As a share of total State and local gross investments:												
Federal capital grants	24.1%	24.6%	34.5%	21.0%	21.3%	21.2%	26.8%	21.9%	19.5%	24.2%	N/A	N/A
State and local own-source financing	75.9%	75.4%	65.5%	79.0%	78.7%	78.8%	73.2%	78.1%	80.5%	75.8%	N/A	N/A
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

N/A: Not available at publishing.

¹ Grants that are both payments for individuals and capital investment are shown under capital investment.

² Excludes national defense, international affairs, net interest, and undistributed offsetting receipts.

demic-related aid programs, as discussed above. Medicaid is by far the largest mandatory grant program with estimated outlays of \$558 billion in 2024. After Medicaid, the four largest mandatory grant programs by outlays in 2024 are estimated to be: Child Nutrition programs, which include the School Breakfast Program, the National School Lunch Program and others, \$32 billion; State and Tribal Assistance Grants, \$24 billion; and Children’s Health Insurance Program, \$18 billion; and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, \$16 billion.

Federal spending by State for major grants may be found in supplemental material available on the OMB

website at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/analytical-perspectives/. This material includes two tables that summarize State-by-State spending for major grant programs, one summarizing obligations for each program by agency and bureau, and another summarizing total obligations across all programs for each State, followed by 51 individual tables showing State-by-State obligation data for each grant program. The programs shown in these State-by-State tables cover the majority of total grants to State and local governments. The sections that follow include highlights of grant proposals from the Budget listed by function.

HIGHLIGHTS

Grants Management

The Administration remains committed to supporting the effective implementation and strong stewardship of the increased outlays to combat the COVID-19 pandemic discussed above, including the continued execution of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2, “ARPA”) as described in OMB memorandum M-21-20, “Promoting Public Trust in the Federal Government through the Effective Implementation of the American Rescue Plan and Stewardship of the Taxpayer Resources.” Additionally, this Administration is committed to the continued successful execution of the IIJA, which represents a once-in-a-generation investment in our Nation’s infrastructure and competitiveness. As outlined in the President’s Management Agenda, the Administration will continue to take proactive steps to foster accountability, performance, and public trust in the administration of grant programs while implementing sound financial management of these resources.

Energy

Building on the more than \$15 billion in Bipartisan Infrastructure Act and Inflation Reduction Act funding for the Department of Energy’s Office of State and Community Energy Programs, the Administration is committed to continue creating jobs through support for State and community action to deploy clean energy infrastructure. The Budget provides more than \$480 million to weatherize and decarbonize low-income homes through efficiency and electrification retrofits, including a \$50 million Energy Burden Reduction pilot to retrofit up to 3,000 low-income homes with efficient electric appliances and systems that reduce energy burden to less than five percent of household income while also reducing greenhouse gas emissions. It also includes \$180 million to States and communities to incubate novel approaches to clean energy technology deployment, prioritizing investments that benefit disadvantaged communities that have been marginalized or overburdened. In addition, the Budget provides \$110 million to electrify tribal homes and transition tribal colleges and universities to renewable energy.

Natural Resources and Environment

The Budget commits to tackling the climate crisis with urgency by investing \$100 million in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grants to States and Tribes that will support the implementation of on-the-ground efforts in communities across the Nation, such as reducing methane emissions.

To protect communities from hazardous waste and environmental damage, the Budget also provides \$217 million for EPA’s Brownfields program to provide technical assistance and grants to communities, including disadvantaged communities, so they can safely clean up and reuse contaminated properties.

Agriculture

To support tribal communities, the Budget invests \$64 million for agriculture research, education and extension grants to tribal institutions and \$3 million to support Native American farmers and ranchers through the Intertribal Assistance Network. It also includes \$20 million at the Department of Commerce’s Economic Development Administration to establish a grant program focused exclusively on the economic development needs of tribal governments and indigenous communities.

Transportation

The Budget provides robust support for transportation projects that cut commute times, improve safety, reduce freight bottlenecks, better connect communities, and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Investments include \$1.2 billion for the National Infrastructure Project Assistance (“Mega”) program to deliver large transportation projects with significant benefits across multiple modes.

The Budget modernizes and upgrades roads and bridges by providing \$60.1 billion for the Federal-aid Highway program, \$1.3 billion above the 2023 enacted level. Together with \$9.4 billion in advance appropriations provided by the IIJA for 2024, the Budget also supports: \$8 billion for competitive and formula grant programs to rebuild the Nation’s bridges; \$1.5 billion to deploy a nationwide, publicly-accessible network of electric vehicle chargers and other alternative fueling infrastructure; \$1.3 billion for the carbon reduction grant program; and \$8.7 billion for the resiliency grant program to enhance

the resilience of surface transportation infrastructure to hazards and climate change.

The Budget continues support for the historic levels of Federal investment to modernize America's port and waterway infrastructure initiated under the IIJA by including \$230 million for the Port Infrastructure Development Program to strengthen maritime freight capacity. The Budget also includes \$1.37 billion for competitive grant programs to support passenger and freight rail modernization, expansion, safety improvements, and \$2.85 billion for the Capital Investment Grant program, which will advance the construction of new, high-quality transit corridors to reduce travel time and increase economic development.

Community and Regional Development

The Budget invests in underserved communities by providing \$3.4 billion for the Community Development Block Grant program to help communities modernize infrastructure, invest in economic development, create parks and other public amenities, and provide social services.

The President is committed to ensuring that every American has access to broadband. Building on the \$2 billion for the Department of Agriculture (USDA) broadband programs provided in the IIJA, the Budget provides \$400 million for the ReConnect program, which provides grants and loans to deploy broadband to unserved areas, especially tribal areas. High-speed internet strengthens rural economies, and the work of installing broadband creates high-paying union jobs.

Additionally, to create jobs and drive growth in economically distressed communities across the Nation, the Budget requests more than \$291 million in new base discretionary funding for the Economic Development Administration (EDA). The Budget includes a request for \$200 million for the Recompete Pilot Program to address structural prime-age employment gaps and boost competitiveness in persistently distressed communities through innovative, flexible, and locally-led grants, and \$100 million for the Good Jobs Challenge to fund high-quality, locally-led workforce systems that expand career opportunities for hard-working Americans. It also includes \$4 billion in mandatory funding for EDA's Regional Technology and Innovation Hub Program to establish cutting-edge and strategic regional technology hubs that foster the geographic diversity of innovation and create quality jobs in underserved and vulnerable communities.

The Budget also provides \$1.3 billion in discretionary grants for the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide to States, tribes, and territories for efforts to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism and other threats. This funding total includes \$360 million for facility hardening for nonprofit organizations that are at high risk of terrorist attacks.

Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services

Disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic continue to take a toll on the physical and mental health of students, teachers, and school staff. Recognizing the profound effect of physical and mental health on academic achievement, Budget includes a \$550 million investment to increase the number of counselors, nurses, and mental health professionals in schools, colleges and universities. This is in addition to the \$1 billion in mental health funding provided in the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

To advance the goal of providing a high-quality education to every student, the Budget includes \$20.5 billion for Title I. Title I helps schools provide students from low-income families the learning opportunities they need to succeed. This substantial new support for the program, which serves 25 million students in nearly 90 percent of school districts across the Nation, would be a major step toward fulfilling the President's commitment to address long-standing funding disparities between under-resourced schools—which disproportionately serve students of color—and their wealthier counterparts.

The Budget also funds a Federal-State partnership providing high-quality, universal, free preschool, allowing states to expand high-quality preschool education to all four-year-olds.

The President is also committed to ensuring that children with disabilities receive the services and support they need to thrive. The Budget provides an additional \$2.1 billion for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States, with a total of \$16.8 billion to support special education and related services for students in grades Pre-K through 12. The Budget also doubles funding to \$932 million for IDEA Part C grants, which support early intervention services for infants and families with disabilities that have a proven record of improving academic and developmental outcomes.

To increase institutional capacity at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs), Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), and low-resourced institutions, including community colleges, the Budget provides an increase of \$422 million over the 2023 enacted level for these programs. This funding includes \$350 million to 4-year HBCUs, TCCUs, and MSIs to increase research and development infrastructure at these institutions.

The Budget also provides \$50 million in competitive grants for States and localities to advance reforms that would reduce the overrepresentation of children and families of color in the child welfare system and address the disparate experiences and outcomes of these families, as well as \$215 million for States and community-based organizations to respond to and prevent child abuse.

Health

The Budget includes increased discretionary funding to build public health capacity at the State and local government level. These resources will expand public health infrastructure in States and Territories. The United

States is facing a behavioral health crisis. The Budget provides historic investments in behavioral health, including the behavioral health workforce, youth mental health treatment, Certified Community Based Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs), and Community Mental Health Centers. The Budget strengthens access to crisis services by investing in the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline to address 100 percent of estimated contacts, scaling follow-up crisis services, and expanding CDC's suicide prevention program to all States, D.C., and 18 tribal and territorial jurisdictions.

The Budget invests in the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases, including Hepatitis C, HIV, and other vaccine-preventable diseases, by supporting comprehensive programs that will expand access to curative and preventive medications. The Budget includes a new mandatory proposal for a national program to significantly expand screening, testing, treatment, prevention, and monitoring of hepatitis C infections in the United States, with a specific focus on populations with high infection levels. This program will support Federal procurement of life-saving treatments, while bolstering provider capacity and related public health efforts such as testing, communication, and surveillance. The Budget invests \$850 million in Ending the HIV Epidemic across HHS to aggressively reduce new HIV cases, increase access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (also known as PrEP), and ensure equitable access to services and supports for those living with HIV. The Budget also eliminates barriers to accessing PrEP for Medicaid beneficiaries and proposes a new mandatory program to guarantee PrEP at no cost for all uninsured and underinsured individuals, provide essential wrap-around services through States, IHS, tribal entities, and localities, and establish a network of community providers to reach underserved areas and populations. Further, the Budget proposes a new Vaccines for Adults (VFA) program to provide uninsured adults with access to routine and outbreak vaccines at no cost and expands the VFC program to include all children under age 19 enrolled in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP).

To address racial health disparities and reduce maternal mortality and morbidity rates, the Budget provides funding to create pregnancy medical home projects, expand maternal health initiatives in rural communities, implement implicit bias training for healthcare providers, and address the highest rates of perinatal health disparities, including by supporting the perinatal health workforce. To address the lack of data on health disparities and further improve access to care, the Budget strengthens collection and evaluation of health equity data. Recognizing that maternal mental health conditions are the most common complications of pregnancy and childbirth, the Budget continues to support the maternal mental health hotline and the screening and treatment for maternal mental depression and related behavioral disorders.

The Budget also provides \$410 million within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), for States, local governments, and nonprofits to reduce

lead-based paint and other health hazards in the homes of low-income families with young children.

Income Security

The Budget includes \$104 billion in mandatory spending and tax proposals to increase the availability of affordable housing for both renters and homebuyers, most of which would be grant programs to be distributed via states and local governments. In addition to the mandatory and tax proposals, the Budget increases affordable housing supply and addresses the critical shortage of affordable housing in communities throughout the Nation by providing \$1.8 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, an increase of \$300 million over the 2023 enacted level, to construct and rehabilitate affordable rental housing and provide homeownership opportunities.

The Budget also provides \$32.7 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion (including emergency funding) over the 2023 enacted level, for the Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) program to maintain services for all currently assisted families and to expand assistance to an additional 50,000 households, particularly those who are experiencing homelessness or fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence or other forms of gender-based violence. The Budget further expands assistance to another 130,000 households with funding from HCV program reserves. To advance efforts to end homelessness, the Budget provides \$3.7 billion, an increase of \$116 million over the 2023 enacted level, for Homeless Assistance Grants to meet renewal needs and support survivors of domestic violence and homeless youth. Additionally, the Budget also helps address the poor housing conditions in tribal areas by providing \$1.05 billion to fund tribal efforts to expand affordable housing, improve housing conditions and infrastructure, and increase economic opportunities for low-income families.

To support families struggling with home energy and water bills, the Budget provides \$4.1 billion for LIHEAP. Since the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program expires at the end of 2023, the Budget proposes to expand LIHEAP to advance the goals of both programs by increasing LIHEAP funding and giving States the option to use a portion of their LIHEAP funds to provide water bill assistance to low-income households.

The Budget advances the President's goal of expanding access to affordable high-quality child care for families across the Nation, providing \$9.0 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, an increase of almost one billion over the 2023 enacted level. In addition, the Budget proposes a new child care program that would enable states to increase child care options and lower costs so that parents can afford to send their young children to the high-quality child care program of their choice.

The Budget supports a strong nutrition safety net by providing \$7.1 billion for critical nutrition programs, including \$6.3 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, to help vulnerable families put healthy food on the table and address racial disparities in maternal and child health outcomes.

Additionally, the Budget includes several investments aimed at tackling fraud in the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, including funding to support more robust identity verification for UI applicants, help States develop and test fraud-prevention tools and strategies, and allow the Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Inspector General to increase its investigations into fraud rings targeting the UI program. Further, the Budget proposes a comprehensive package of integrity and equity focused proposals designed to provide new and expanded tools and integrity controls for States to help improve efforts to ensure entitled workers are properly paid and to prevent improper payments. The Budget also proposes principles to guide future efforts to reform the UI system, including improving benefit levels and access, scaling UI benefits automatically during recessions, expanding eligibility

to reflect the modern labor force, improving State and Federal solvency through more equitable and progressive financing, expanding reemployment services, and safeguarding the program from fraud.

Administration of Justice

The Budget provides \$4.9 billion in discretionary resources to the Department of Justice for State and local grants and \$30 billion in mandatory resources to support efforts to hire police officers, reform criminal justice systems, and combat violent crime, as detailed in President Biden's Safer America Plan. In addition, the Budget proposes \$760 million for juvenile justice programs, an increase of \$360 million over the 2023 enacted level, to bolster decarcerative juvenile justice strategies.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FEDERAL GRANTS

A number of other sources provide State-by-State spending data and other information on Federal grants but may use a broader definition of grants beyond what is included in this chapter.

The website Grants.gov is a primary source of information for communities wishing to apply for grants and other Federal financial assistance. Grants.gov hosts all competitive open notices of opportunities to apply for Federal grants.

The *System for Award Management* hosted by the General Services Administration contains detailed Assistance Listings (formerly known as the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance) of grant and other assistance programs; discussions of eligibility criteria, application procedures, and estimated obligations; and related information. The *Assistance Listings* are available on the internet at sam.gov.

Current and updated grant receipt information by State and local governments and other non-Federal entities can be found on USASpending.gov. This public website includes additional detail on Federal spending, including contract and loan information.

The Federal Audit Clearinghouse maintains an online database (<https://harvester.census.gov/facweb/>) that provides public access to audit reports conducted under OMB guidance located at 2 CFR part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Information is available for each audited entity, including the amount of Federal money expended by program and whether there were audit findings.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis, in the Department of Commerce, produces the monthly *Survey of Current Business*, which provides data on the National income and product accounts, a broad statistical concept encompassing the entire economy. These accounts, which are available at bea.gov/national, include data on Federal grants to State and local governments.

In addition, information on grants and awards can be found through individual Federal Agencies' websites:⁵

- USDA Current Research Information System, <https://cris.nifa.usda.gov/>
- Department of Defense Medical Research Programs, <https://cdmrp.army.mil/search.aspx>
- Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, Funded Research Grants and Contracts, <https://www2.ed.gov/fund/grants-apply.html>
- HHS Grants, <https://www.hhs.gov/grants/grants/index.html>
- HHS Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System, <https://taggs.hhs.gov/Advanced-Search.cfm>
- National Institutes of Health Grants and Funding, <https://grants.nih.gov/funding/index.htm>
- HUD Grants, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/spm/gmomgmt/grantsinfo
- DOJ Grants, <https://www.justice.gov/grants>
- DOL Employment and Training Administration, Grants Awarded, https://www.doleta.gov/grants/grants_awarded.cfm
- Department of Transportation Grants, <https://www.transportation.gov/grants>
- EPA Grants, <https://www.epa.gov/grants>
- National Science Foundation Awards, <https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/>
- Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Awards, <https://www.sbir.gov/sbirsearch/award/all>

⁵ <https://www.cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/Managing-for-Results-Performance-Management-Playbook-for-Federal-Awarding-Agencies.pdf>